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MYCOLOGIA

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXI

William A. Murrill

Figures 3 and 4 on the accompanying plate were drawn from specimens collected by the author at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, with the aid of Dr. W. Gilman Thompson. The other specimens used were collected in or near Bronx Park, New York City.

Panaeolus solidipes Peck

Solid-stemmed Panaeolus

Plate 160. Figure 1. × 1

Pileus firm, at first hemispheric, then subcampanulate or convex, 5–7 cm. broad; surface smooth, whitish, the cuticle at length breaking up into dingy-yellowish, rather large, angular scales; lamellae broad, slightly attached, whitish, becoming black; spores broadly ellipsoid, very black with a bluish tint, 17.5 × 10 μ; stipe firm, smooth, white, slightly striate at the apex, solid, 12–17.5 cm. long, 4–8 mm. thick.

This species, which is unusually large for the genus, occurs rarely in manure heaps or in heavily manured ground in the eastern United States. According to Peck's original description and figure, the surface becomes distinctly scaly with age. The specimens here figured, found in the New York Botanical Garden, were probably collected before this character had developed.

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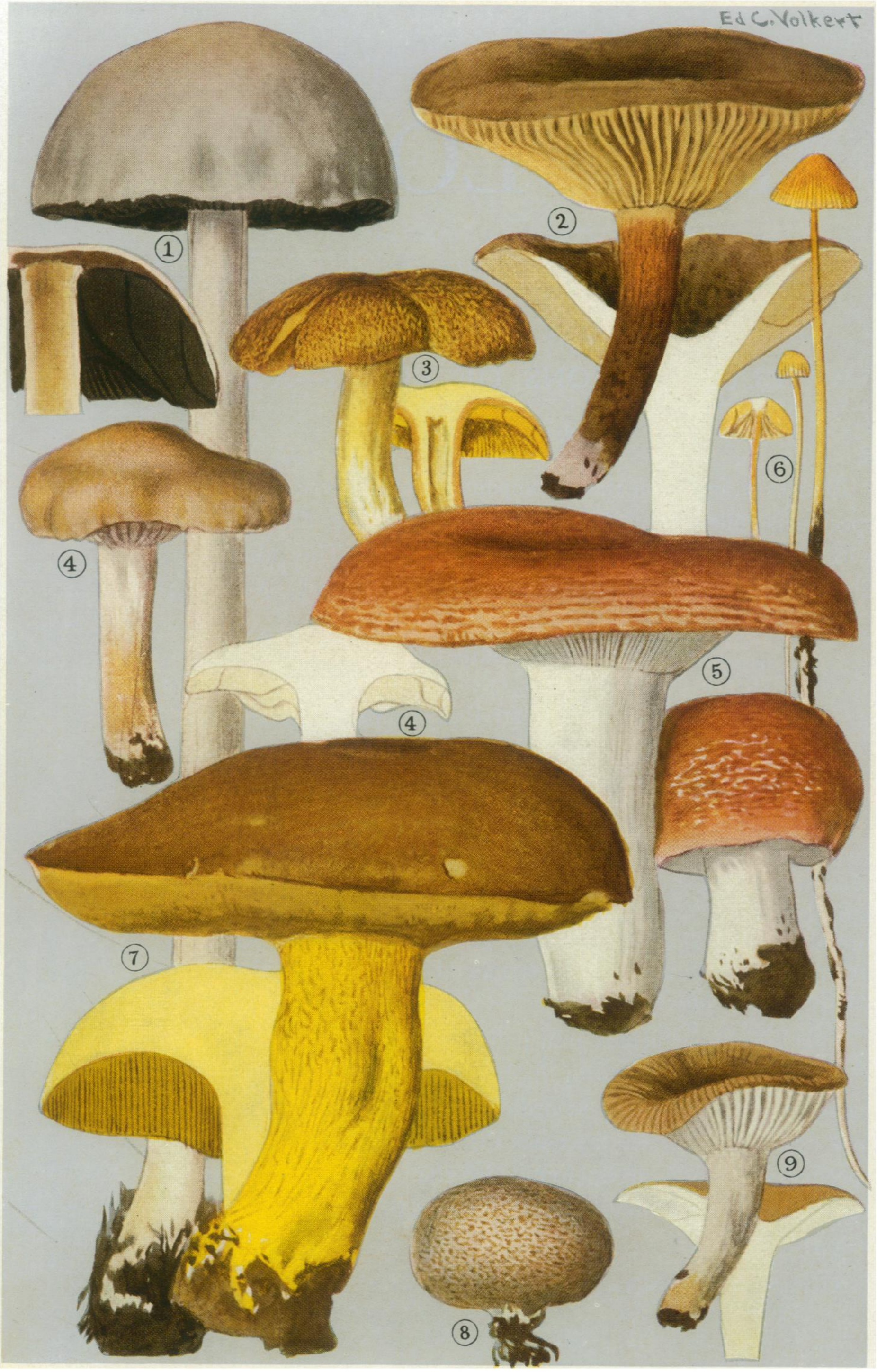

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

Lactaria plinthogala (Otto) Burl.

SOOTY LACTARIA

Plate 160. Figure 2. × 1

Pileus fleshy, convex to plane, sometimes with a small umbo, depressed in the center, then subinfundibuliform, 2–6.5 cm. broad; surface raw-umber to dingy-yellow-brown, snuff-brown, or putty-colored to pallid, usually darker in the center and at first, then fading, dry, glabrous but covered with a bloom, usually very smooth, sometimes wrinkled in the center when mature; margin entire or wavy; context white, changing to reddish or salmon where exposed to the air; latex white, tardily acrid, rarely changing color except when in contact with the broken flesh, where it becomes salmon-pink; lamellae nearly white at first, then maize-yellow, becoming pinkish or salmon where wounded, pruinose, sometimes forking near the stipe and sometimes connected with vein-like reticulations, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, about 5 mm. broad; spores yellow, mostly globose, echinulate, 6.5–10 μ in diameter; stipe of the same color as the pileus, often whitish at the base, nearly equal or tapering downward, glabrous, pruinose, stuffed but firm, then hollow, 5–7 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick.

This species is widely distributed in the eastern United States in deciduous or mixed woods. Certain closely related forms are sometimes difficult to distinguish, but they all appear to be regarded as edible.

Cortinellus decorus (Fries) P. Karst.

ORNAMENTED CORTINELLUS

Plate 160. Figure 3. × 1

Pileus thin, rather tough, convex becoming plane or slightly depressed, subexpanded, 4–7 cm. or more broad; surface moist, melleous, sometimes tinged with flavous, fuliginous at the center, dotted with minute, brownish or blackish, hairy squamules, margin incurved; context yellow, watery, mild, insipid, with unpleasant odor; lamellae adnate to slightly sinuate, crowded, arcuate, cremeous-flavous; spores subglobose, smooth, hyaline, 5–6 × 4–5 μ; stipe equal, often curved, stuffed or hollow, melleous, fibrillose or squamulose, especially above, rarely glabrous, sometimes eccentric, 2.5–6 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

This pretty wood-loving species is not often seen, although it is widely distributed in temperate North America and Europe on decaying coniferous trunks. Peck's *Tricholoma multipunctum* is not distinct. The specimens here figured are unusually small.

Melanoleuca fumidella (Peck) Murrill

SOMEWHAT CLOUDED MELANOLEUCA

Plate 160. Figure 4. × 1

Pileus convex, then expanded, subumbonate, 2.5–5 cm. broad; surface smooth, moist, at times rimose-areolate, dingy-white or clay-color clouded with rose or brown, becoming paler when dried, the disk darker than the margin; context white, with distinctly farinaceous taste and odor; lamellae white, sinuate, broad, subventricose, not crowded; spores $4.5 \times 3.5\,\mu$; stipe equal, smooth, solid, splitting readily, whitish or pale-pinkish, 5–7.5 cm. long, 4–6 mm. thick.

This species is found rather frequently on the ground in woods from New England to North Carolina. The genus is exceedingly large and difficult.

Lactaria Volkertii sp. nov.

Plate 160. Figure 5. × 1

VOLKERT'S LACTARIA

Pileus hemispheric to convex, becoming rather deeply depressed at the center, solitary, reaching 7 cm. broad; surface dry, exactly fulvous, finely tomentose, the pellicle slightly separable toward the margin, which is somewhat concentrically zonate in mature plants; context very firm, white, mild in taste, with an odor suggestive of *Russula foetens*, but changing in drying; lamellae crowded, adnate, arcuate, some of them forked, showing no colored latex, but becoming brown when bruised as in species of *Lactaria* containing watery latex; spores globose to subglobose, rough, hyaline, 8–11 μ; stipe cylindric, equal, milk-white throughout, becoming brown when bruised, very solid and firm, reaching 5.5 cm. long and 2 cm. thick.

Type collected in moist ground in deciduous woods near Bronx Park, New York City, August 6, 1911, *W. A. Murrill & E. C. Volkert*. This beautiful species, which has been collected but once, has every mark of a *Lactaria* except the milky juice. The change in color of the lamellae, however, is taken to indicate that the latex was scarce and watery. Miss Burlingham suggests that the dried specimens greatly resemble *L. lactiflua* in appearance and odor. I have never seen a specimen of *L. lactiflua* with the colors and surface characters of this plant nor without an abundance of latex in the younger stages. Miss Burlingham says that it does not resemble any species of *Russula.*

Ceriomyces retipes (Berk. & Curt.) Murrill

NETTED-STEMMED CERIOMYCES

Plate 160. Figure 7. × 1

Pileus convex above, concave or plane beneath, rarely cespitose, 5–12 cm. broad, 1–2 cm. thick; surface dry, opaque, somewhat viscid when wet, minutely tomentose to glabrous, sometimes covered with a yellow pulverulence, varying in color from yellow or yellowish-brown to fuliginous; context firm, light- to deep-yellow, unchanging, mild or slightly bitter; tubes adnate, slightly decurrent, somewhat depressed with age, 1 cm. or more long, clear lemon-yellow when young, becoming dull-yellow at maturity, darker with age, but not changing when wounded, mouths circular to angular, less than 1 mm. broad, slightly flesh-colored when bruised; spores oblong, smooth, yellowish-brown, 11–14 × 3–4.5 μ; stipe subequal, often bulbous at the base, distinctly and beautifullly reticulate, sometimes entirely to the base, yellowish-pulverulent in some specimens, yellow and firm within, yellow or yellowish-brown without, 5–12 cm. long, 0.5–2 cm. thick.

An attractive and well-marked edible species occurring commonly in thin woods from Nova Scotia to Alabama and west to Wisconsin. The cap varies in color from yellow to brown, the flesh and tubes are yellow, and the yellow stem is beautifully reticulated to the base. It was first described by Berkeley from plants collected by Curtis in North Carolina, and later Peck assigned the name *B. ornatipes* to a dark form of the same plant. Pecks' *B. griseus* is closely related but is gray with white tubes.

Scleroderma

SPECKLED PUFFBALL

Plate 160. Figure 8. × 1

This pretty little puffball is not uncommon in the eastern United States on the ground in thickets and open woods. It differs from the common hard-skinned puffball externally in being much smaller and paler in color and having a much thinner, flexible peridium. It has been called *Scleroderma tenerum* by some, but whether *S. tenerum* Berk. & Curt. described from Cuba is meant or not, I do not know.

Russula pectinatoides Peck

SLIGHTLY PECTINATE RUSSULA

Plate 160. Figure 9. × 1

Pileus thin, broadly convex, becoming nearly plane or centrally depressed, 2.5–7.5 cm. broad; surface chamois-colored to dingy-straw-colored or yellowish-brown to cinnamon-brown, darker in the center, viscid when moist, glabrous; margin widely tuberculate-striate; context grayish-white under the separable pellicle, otherwise white, mild or slightly and tardily acrid; lamellae white, becoming creamy, fulvous where bruised, mostly equal, some forking next to the stipe, adnate, thin; spores whitish, subglobose, 6–8 μ in diameter; stipe white, discoloring yellowish-brown where bruised or in drying, glabrous, spongy within, 2.5–5 cm. long, 5–10 mm. thick.

This species occurs in grassy ground in groves and woods from New England to Michigan and southward as far as North Carolina. The specimens figured represent the minimum size.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.